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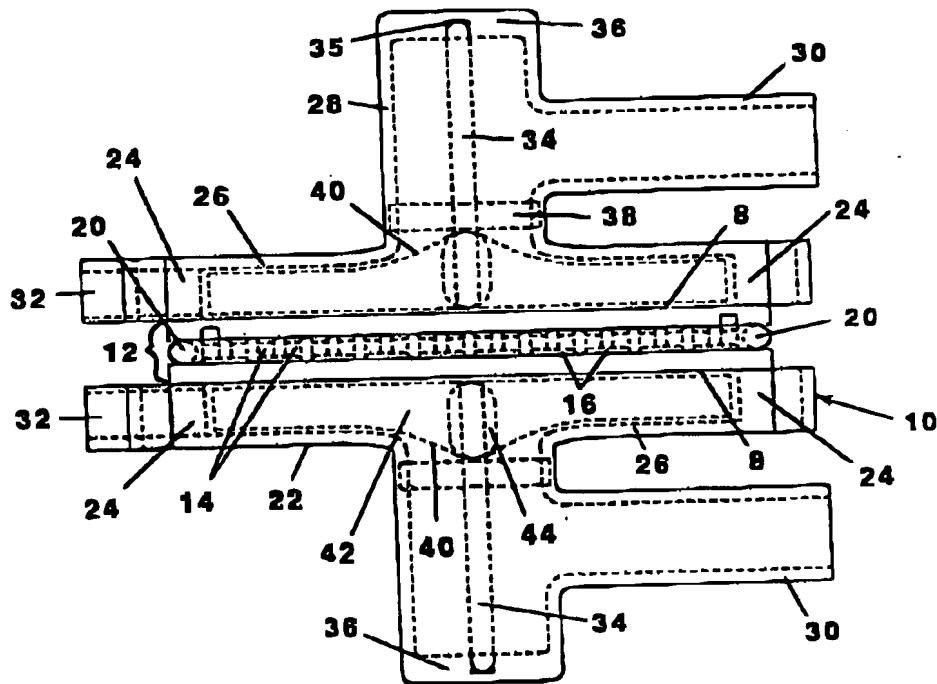
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6: <b>F28F 9/24, 13/12, H01L 35/32, F25B 21/02</b>		A1	(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 95/31688</b>
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(54) Title: COOLING APPARATUS

(57) Abstract

A thermoelectric system (10) having a thermoelectric module (12) having first and second opposed outer faces, the first outer face being relatively cool and the second outer face being relatively hot in use, a manifold (22) defining a volume being attached to at least one outer face of the thermoelectric module (12), the manifold (22) having a liquid inlet (30) and a liquid outlet (32) so that, in use, liquid flows through the manifold (22) wherein the manifold (22) contains a non-static means such as an impeller (40) for increasing turbulence in the liquid flowing therethrough so as to increase efficiency of heat transfer between the thermoelectric module (12) and the liquid. There is also claimed a thermoelectric module (12) having electrically insulating heat conductive plates (18) as its outer faces, the plates having a peripheral gap between them which is sealed such as by an O-ring (20). The plates (18) may be substantially circular in plan view.



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**TITLE**  
**COOLING APPARATUS**

**DESCRIPTION**

The present invention relates to a cooling apparatus. In particular, the present invention  
5 relates to a thermoelectric cooling apparatus.

**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

It is known to use thermoelectric modules in cooling systems. A thermoelectric module  
is a known type of heat pump in which the passage of an electric current through the  
module causes one side of the module to be cooled and the opposite side of the module  
10 to be heated.

Thermoelectric modules are also known as Peltier cells or thermoelectric heat pumps.  
In International Patent Application No. PCT/AU92/00008 in the names of Hyco Pty Ltd  
and Poseidon Scientific Instruments Pty Ltd there is described and claimed a  
thermoelectric system comprising a thermoelectric heat pump having first and second  
15 opposed outer faces and a manifold defining a volume attached to at least one outer face  
of the thermoelectric heat pump. The or each manifold has a fluid inlet and a fluid outlet  
so that fluid flows through to the or each manifold.

The inlet and the outlet are connected to heat exchange means and fluid pump means is  
provided for circulating fluid between the or each manifold and the heat exchange means.  
20 The thermoelectric system of International Patent Application No. PCT/AU92/00008 is  
primarily intended for cooling applications such as refrigeration or air conditioning.

In International Patent Application No. PCT/AU94/00039 there is described a  
thermoelectric cooling system with a novel type of manifold. This manifold has  
arrangements for increasing the velocity and/or turbulence of fluid flowing through the  
25 manifold such as spiral members or protuberances.

International Patent Application Nos. PCT/AU92/00008 and PCT/AU94/00039 both  
describe inter alia manifolds mounted to each face of the thermoelectric module. The  
manifolds feature small torturous paths for fluid to flow between the inlet and outlet tubes.

The entire disclosures of International Patent Application Nos. PCT/AU92/00008 and PCT/AU94/00039 are incorporated herein by reference.

### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

It has now been discovered that the heat transfer between a thermoelectric module face 5 and a cooling system can further be enhanced by the use of a manifold containing non-static means for increasing liquid turbulence.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention there is provided a thermoelectric system characterised by a thermoelectric module heat pump having first and second opposed outer faces, the first outer face being relatively cool and the second outer face 10 being relatively hot in use, a manifold defining a volume being attached to at least one outer face of the thermoelectric module, the manifold having a liquid inlet and a liquid outlet so that, in use, liquid flows through the manifold, wherein the manifold contains a non-static means for increasing turbulence in the liquid flowing therethrough so as to increase efficiency of heat transfer between the thermoelectric module and the liquid.

15 In accordance with another aspect of the present invention there is provided a thermoelectric module characterised by having electrically insulating heat conductive plates as its outer faces, the plates having a peripheral gap between them and this gap being sealed.

### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

20 The present invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a thermoelectric system in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 2 is a plan view of the thermoelectric system of Figure 1;

25 Figure 3 is a plan view of a thermoelectric module in accordance with the present invention as used in the system of Figures 1 and 2;

Figure 4 is an end view looking from the direction of the arrow A in Figure 3; and

Figure 5 is a side view looking from the direction of the arrow B in Figure 3.

### **DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

In Figures 1 and 2 of the accompanying drawings, there is shown a thermoelectric system 10 in accordance with the present invention comprising a thermoelectric module 12. The thermoelectric module 12 comprises an array of spaced P & N thermocouples 14 in 5 known manner. As described in Patent Application Nos. PCT/AU92/00008 and PCT/AU94/00039 the thermocouples 14 are electrically connected together by electrically conductive connectors 16 so that there is an electrical flow path across the array.

Further, anodised aluminium plates 18 are mounted on each side of the thermocouple connectors 16. The anodised aluminium plates 18 have surfaces which have a relatively 10 thick anodised coating of aluminium oxide which is electrically non-conductive. The anodised aluminium plates 18 may be from about 1 to 3mm, such as about 2mm thick but are found to have good thermal conductance characteristics.

Still further, as will be described in more detail hereinafter and as can be seen in Figure 2, the thermoelectric module 12 is substantially circular in plan view. Further, a gap at 15 the peripheries of the anodised aluminium plates 18 is sealed by an O-ring 20.

A respective open faced manifold 22 is mounted to each face of the thermoelectric module 12 so as to abut external faces 8 of the anodised aluminium plates 18. Each manifold 22 defines a volume and comprises a substantially circular sidewall 24 which extends around the periphery of one of the aluminium plates 18 and is adhered thereto by any suitable 20 means in liquid tight manner. Each manifold 22 further comprises a rear wall 26 which is generally parallel to but spaced from the corresponding anodised aluminium plate 18. Each manifold 22 further comprises a hollow rearward projection 28 which extends rearwardly from the rear wall 26. Extending laterally from each projection 28 is a liquid inlet tube 30. Further, a liquid outlet tube 32 extends tangentially from each side wall 24 25 as can best be seen in Figure 2.

A shaft 34 is rotatably disposed in the projection 28 and extends into the manifold 22. The shaft 34 is rotatably supported in a recess 35 in a rearmost wall 36 of the projection 28 and a bearing 38 mounted in the projection 28.

10 In use, an electrical current is passed through the row of thermocouples 14 of the thermoelectric module 12 in known manner. This causes one side of the thermoelectric module 12 to become hot and the other side to become cold.

20 The liquid from the outlet tube 32 then typically passes to a heat exchanger (not shown) in known manner and may then be subsequently returned to the manifold 22 for further heat transfer. The substantially circular shape of the thermoelectric module 12 ensures that the swirling liquid from the impeller 40 generally reaches all parts of the adjacent plate 18.

- the number of overall components in the system is reduced;
- the fluid impedance of the system is reduced compared to prior art systems which

results in higher flow rates and hence improved heat transfer from increased turbulence at the thermoelectric module face; and

- the small torturous fluid paths of the prior art are avoided which reduces the possibility of fluid path blockages in the systems.

5 In Figures 3 to 5, there is shown to an enlarged scale a thermoelectric module in accordance with the present invention and as used in the thermoelectric system of Figures 1 and 2. In Figures 3 to 5, like reference numerals denote like parts as found in Figures 1 and 2.

With the thermoelectric module illustrated in Figures 3 to 5, it is necessary to connect  
10 electrical leads, positive and negative, to the array of thermocouples. This can be done using the thermoelectric module construction described in International Patent Application Nos. PCT/AU92/00008 and PCT/AU94/00039 in which electrical connections are held in a plastics material plate which creates smooth inside faces all around for O-ring sealing. Alternatively, two small slots can be formed in inside faces of the plates 18 to make the  
15 electrical leads flush with the inside faces. This is shown in Figures 3 to 5 in which there is shown electrical leads 50 extending into slots 52 formed on an inside face of one of the anodised aluminium plates 18. The slots 52 containing the leads 50 are sealed by any suitable means.

The use of the anodised aluminium plates 18 and the O-ring 20 provides a vacuum tight  
20 seal which increases the efficiency of the thermoelectric module 12, if evacuated by reducing conductive and convective losses between the hot and cold faces. Also, the efficiency of the thermoelectric module 12 may be increased by reducing condensation from the region of the thermocouples 14.

There may be provided a pump out port to evacuate the region between the plates 18 and  
25 the O-ring 20 so as to create a vacuum. Alternatively, instead of a vacuum, this region may be filled with fumed silica, glass microspheres or similar electrically insulating low conductivity materials or gases such as nitrogen, argon, krypton or carbon dioxide.

The anodised aluminium plates 18 can be replaced by conventional ceramic plates.

Further, the thermoelectric module is in accordance with the present invention, whilst it is preferably substantially circular in plan view, may also have other shapes. For example, it may be square or rectangular in plan view.

Modifications and variations such as would be apparent by a skilled addressee are deemed  
5 within the scope of the present invention.



**CLAIMS**

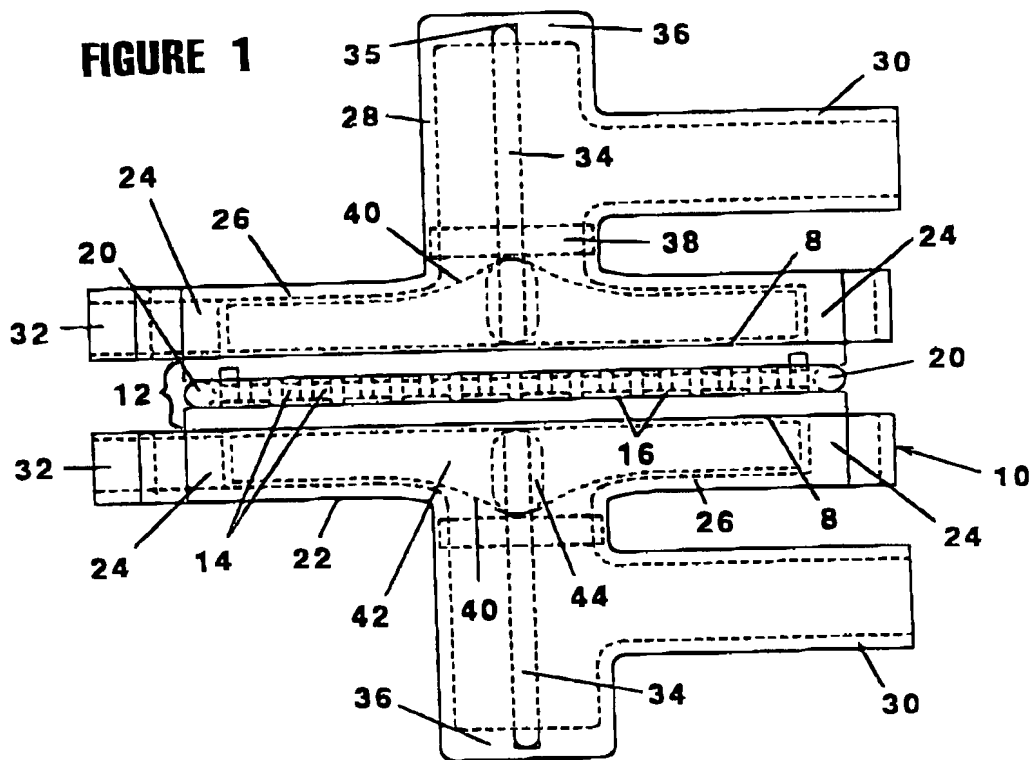
1. A thermoelectric system characterised by a thermoelectric module heat pump having first and second opposed outer faces, the first outer face being relatively cool and the second outer face being relatively hot in use, a manifold defining a volume being  
5 attached to at least one outer face of the thermoelectric module, the manifold having a liquid inlet and a liquid outlet so that, in use, liquid flows through the manifold, wherein the manifold contains a non-static means for increasing turbulence in the liquid flowing therethrough so as to increase efficiency of heat transfer between the thermoelectric module and the liquid.
- 10 2. A thermoelectric system according to claim 1, characterised in that the non-static means for increasing turbulence in the liquid is in the form of an impeller.
3. A thermoelectric system according to claim 2, characterised in that the impeller is an open-faced impeller with a number of blades extending outwardly from a hub.
4. A thermoelectric system according to claim 2 or 3, characterised in that the  
15 impeller is mounted on a driven axially rotatable shaft.
5. A thermoelectric system according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the thermoelectric module has electrically insulating, heat conductive plates as its outer faces.
6. A thermoelectric system according to claim 5, characterised in that the plates are  
20 formed of anodised aluminium.
7. A thermoelectric system according to claim 5 or 6, characterised in that there is a peripheral gap between the plates and this gap is sealed.
8. A thermoelectric system according to claim 7, characterised in that the gap is sealed by an O-ring seal.
- 25 9. A thermoelectric system according to any one of claims 5 to 8, characterised in that the plates are substantially circular in plan view.
10. A thermoelectric system according to any one of claims 5 to 9, characterised in that there are provided recesses in the plates, which recesses contain electrical leads for

the thermoelectric module.

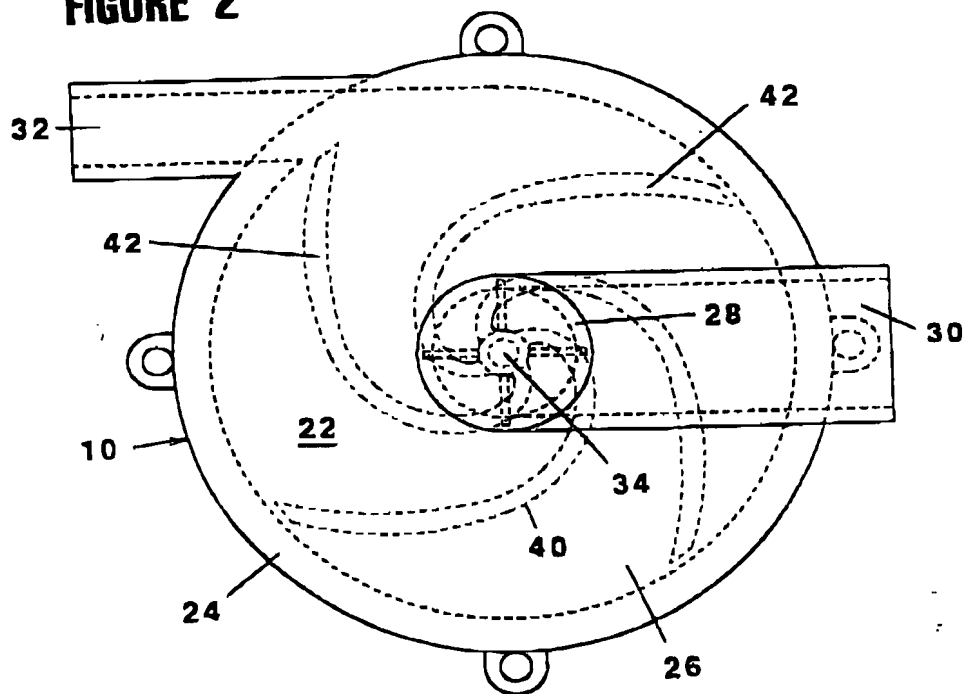
11. A thermoelectric module characterised by having electrically insulating heat conductive plates as its outer faces, the plates having a peripheral gap between them and this gap being sealed.
- 5 12. A thermoelectric module according to claim 11, characterised in that the gap is sealed by an O-ring seal.
13. A thermoelectric module according to claim 11 or 12, characterised in that the module is substantially circular in plan view.
14. A thermoelectric module according to any one of claims 11 to 13, characterised  
10 in that the sealed region is evacuated and/or filled at least partially with a non-electrically conductive, thermally insulating material or gas.
15. A thermoelectric module according to any one of claims 11 to 14, characterised in that there are provided recesses in the plates, which recesses contain electrical leads for the thermoelectric module.

1/2

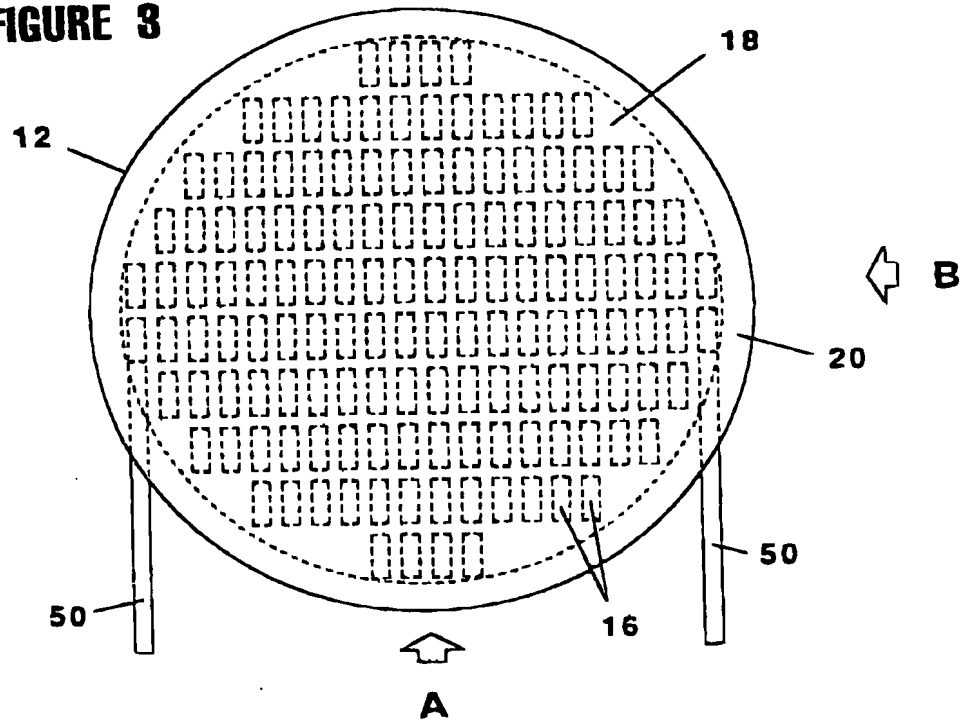
**FIGURE 1**



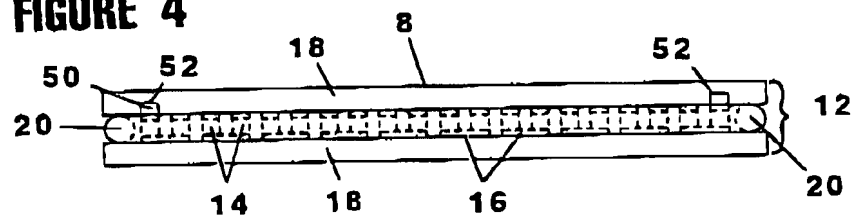
**FIGURE 2**



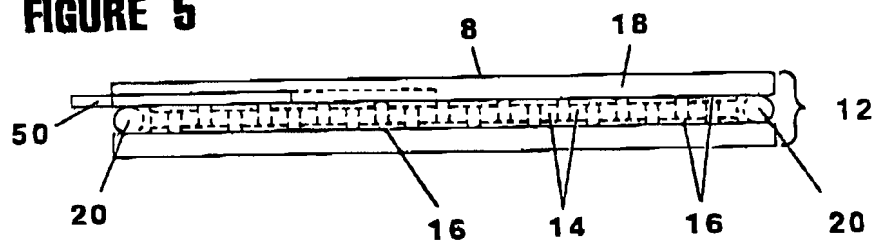
**FIGURE 3**



**FIGURE 4**



**FIGURE 5**



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/AU 95/00271

<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> Int. Cl. <sup>6</sup> F28F 9/24 13/12, H01L 35/32, F25B 21/02  According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC					
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>  Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC F28F 9/24 13/12, H01L 35/32  Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched AU : IPC as above  Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base, and where practicable, search terms used)					
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>					
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.			
X	US 3599437 A (PANAS) 17 August 1971 column 1 line 58 - column 2 line 15	1,2,4			
Y	US 4829771 A (KOSLOW et al) 16 May 1989 column 2 line 53 - column 3 line 29	1-4			
Y	DD 215155 A (INGENIEURHOCHSCHULE ZITTAU) 31 October 1984 page 2	1-4			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.</span> <span><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.</span> </div>					
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; vertical-align: top;">           * Special categories of cited documents :             "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance            "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date            "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)            "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means            "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed         </td> <td style="width: 10%; vertical-align: top; text-align: center;">           "T"  "X"  "Y"  "&amp;"         </td> <td style="width: 60%; vertical-align: top;">           later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention            document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone            document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art            document member of the same patent family         </td> </tr> </table>			* Special categories of cited documents :  "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"T"  "X"  "Y"  "&"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art document member of the same patent family
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Date of the actual completion of the international search		Date of mailing of the international search report			
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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU 95/00271

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
X	GB 1285324 (BEILEN et al) 16 August 1972 page 1 lines 68-77	11
X	US 3035109 A (SHECKLER) 15 May 1962 column 1 line 62 - column 2 line 8	11,15
A	US 5072590 A (BURROWS) 17 December 1991	1
A	GB 2250581 A (COX-SMITH) 10 June 1992	1

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet)(July 1992) copmak

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU 95/00271

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report		Patent Family Member					
DD	215155						
GB	1285324						
GB	2250581						
US	3599437						
US	5072590	AU EP	13239/92 524296	AU JP	641313 5506300	CA WO	2079679 9214104
US	4829771	AU EP	29794/89 338283	CA IL	1309754 88493	DE ZA	68906953 8900452
END OF ANNEX							

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

international application no.

PCT/AU 95/00271

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of Item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claim Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

- I. Claims 1-10 directed to a thermoelectric system having a manifold surrounding a thermoelectric module and containing non-static turbulence inducing means.
- II. Claims 11-15 directed to a thermoelectric module per-se.

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims
2. ☒ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

### Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.



**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**International application No.  
PCT/US94/13425**C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US, A, 4,065,936 (FENTON ET AL) 03 January 1978, entire document.	1-49

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet)(July 1992)\*